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group of 39 workshops containing 45 workrooms, the illumination being determined upon the working planes in connection with 8 trade-processes. The principles underlying natural and artificial illumination are stated and illustrated, after which the details of the investigation, with elaborate charts and illustrations, are given. In general, departures from correct principles in illumination were present in a little over half of the working planes measured. The raising of the minimum standards for the different factors in illumination is another commendable conclusion, and in keeping with the contentions of illuminating engineers and the recent discoveries in artificial lighting. One appendix gives a striking example of the effects of rearranging the work planes in a workshop in which, previously, daylight illumination was less than 1 foot-candle over about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the floor space, whereas, after rearrangement, it was at least 5 foot-candles over all, and, further, showed presence of a considerable area of unused floor space. This part of the book might well be taken in conjunction with the rather extensive First Report of the Departmental Committee on Lighting in Factories and Workshops, issued by the Home Office of Great Britain (1915, 3 vols.).

Shereschewsky and Tuck's work is very opportune in the progress of the development of the greater conservation of energies in this country through proper industrial hygiene.

EMERY R. HAYHURST.

Women in Modern Industry. By B. L. HUTCHINS. (London: G. Bell and Sons, Ltd.; New York: The Macmillan Company. 1915. Pp. xix, 315. \$1.25.)

A volume on women in industry by the woman who has written the history of factory legislation in England will be welcomed by those interested in problems connected with the employment of women. The scope of this new book by Miss Hutchins is not very accurately described by the title. It is confined quite definitely to a study of the effect of the "industrial revolution" upon women's work (using the words "industrial revolution" in their "broader sense, not as an event of the late eighteenth century but as a continuous process still actively at work") and to the study of the relation of women to the trade union movement. The book also contains a brief but scholarly summary of the history of the employment of women in England before the Industrial Revolution. There are many controversial points connected with the effects of

the industrial revolution on women's work, and in a book of this size they can not all be dealt with adequately; but Miss Hutchins' rare familiarity with the sources of English industrial and social history in the nineteenth century has made it possible for her to shed new light on many of these questions. The two chapters on "women in trade unions" deal at some length with the United States and Germany as well as with England, but the section on the United States contains no new material for American students.

A most valuable chapter is contributed to the book by Mr. J. J. Mallon, secretary of the Anti-Sweating League, on "Women's wages in the wage census of 1906." Mr. Mallon not only analyzes the data that are to be found in this great collection of wage statistics but also discusses the movement and the tendencies of women's wages, a discussion which is particularly valuable because of the writer's connection with the minimum wage boards in England and his first-hand knowledge of many aspects of the problem of low wages.

In a preface Miss Hutchins explains that this book was prepared before the outbreak of the war, which delayed its publication. She has very wisely added, however, what the social historian of the future will regard as a valuable contemporary account of "The effects of the war on the employment of women" (ch. 7, pp. 237-267). For it is now generally accepted that in the belligerent countries a second great "industrial revolution" is in progress which is again radically changing the status of women in industry.

EDITH ABBOTT.

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Industrial Home Work in Massachusetts. By the DEPARTMENT OF RESEARCH, WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL UNION, Boston. Prepared under the joint direction of the MASSACHUSETTS BUREAU OF STATISTICS and AMY HEWES. (Boston: Women's Educational and Industrial Union. 1915. Pp. xxxi, 191. 80c.)

The reader of this study of industrial home work in Massachusetts is again conscious of how watchfully Massachusetts keeps pace with her own industrial and social problems. Of the several "vigilance committees" active in the field of social welfare, none has been more vigilant than the Women's Educational and Industrial Union where economic conditions affect the industrial status of women. The present report astonishes even those who